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Translation of the King of Prussia's Manifesto.

THE King thinks himself obliged to inform Europe of the Measures, which the present Conjunctures oblige him to follow, for the Publick Good and Tranquility.

His Majesty not being able to look with Indifference any longer upon the Troubles which desolate Germany, after having try'd in vain all Ways of bringing about a Reconciliation, finds himself obliged to make Use of the Forces which God has given him, towards re-establishing Peace and Order, and for restoring the Laws to their Vigour, and the Head of the Empire to his Authority.

Since the Success which the Hungarian Troops had in Bavaria, the Queen of Hungary, far from proceeding with the Equity and Moderation which became her, has treated the Emperor's Hereditary Countries with infinite Hardheartedness and Cruelty.

This Princess and her Allies formed Designs unmeasurably ambitious, the pernicious End whereof was, to put Fetters for ever upon the German Liberty, the doing which has been, for above an Age past, the principal Object of the dangerous Policy of the House of Austria.

One need only examine the Facts which have passed these two last Years, in order to judge of the Malignity of the Intentions of the Court of Vienna, and to see clearly, that, in all her Proceedings, she has acted in a Manner entirely contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

Germany has seen itself over-run with Foreign Troops. They have been subsisted to the great Detriment of Neutral Princes of the Empire. They have been marched, without making previously the customary Requisitions.

The Queen of Hungary has concluded Alliances, to indemnify certain Powers for the extraordinary Succours which they have afforded her; and those Indemnifications have consisted, as well in Fiefs of the Empire, as in Hopes given with Relation to certain Bishopricks.

The Generals of that Princess have attempted seizing by Force some Imperial Towns; her Ministers have threatned some Electors, and have endeavoured to seduce others, and to overturn, by those Means, this Republick, composed of so many Sovereigns, and whom nothing but their Union has enabled hitherto to resist the Shocks which have so often indangered it.

How great a Contempt has been put upon Publick Faith, in the Infraction of the Capitulation of Braunau, and in the Attack of the Imperial Troops intrenched under the Neutral Imperial Towns, and under the Fortresses of the Empire, and even in forcing them to quit the Borders of the Empire, whereof their Master is the Head? Without taking Notice, that it may very well be reckoned a direct Affront and Contempt upon the Imperial Dignity and Majesty, to allow the Officers of the Queen of Hungary's Troops to treat it with Indignity, as there are but too many Examples of their doing.

In a Word, to crown all the Insults offered by the Court of Vienna to the Majesty of the Roman Empire, one need only read the Protests of that Court, delivered in to the Dictature of the Elector of Mentz, whereby the Queen of Hungary declares the Election of the Emperor void to all Intents and Purposes, though made unanimously, and pretends that the present Dyet of Franckfort is illegal, thereby endeavouring to withdraw all the States of the Empire from the Obedience they owe to the Head whom they have elected.

So many Facts, and so many Proceedings, openly contrary to the Honour and to the Glory of the German Name, and to the Constitutions of the Germanick Body, clearly enough denote, that the Design of the Court of Vienna, is, to usurp, in Favour of a Foreign Prince, without any Possessions in Germany, the supreme Dignity devolved, by the unanimous and free Choice of all the German Nation, upon the most Serene Elector of Bavaria.

These are Attempts, which it is inconsistent with the Honour and the Dignity of every Elector, and of every Prince of Germany, to tolerate any longer; and it would be an horrid Baseness in the sacred Members of that August College, invested, from Time immemorial, with the Authority of electing their own Head, to suffer the Despotism and the Violence with which the Queen of Hungary would force this Right from them, in so ignominiously oppressing his Imperial Majesty.

It is not to the Emperor that the Queen does the Injury, but to those who have elected him, and whom this Princess despises to such a Degree, as to believe them insensible to their own Honour, and capable of so great a Weakness, as not to support, in the Person of his Imperial Majesty, the most noble of their Prerogatives.

The King has no particular Dispute with the Queen of Hungary.

He has no Pretension upon her: He desires nothing for himself, and enters no otherwise than in Quality of an Auxiliary, into a Quarrel which concerns the Liberties of the Empire only; and the open War, which the Queen of Hungary has lately declared against Germany, by the Hostilities which her Troops have committed there, would be a Reason sufficient, if there were no others, to justify the Conduct of his Majesty.

If the King thinks himself at present obliged, for these Reasons, to take violent Measures, it is not without Regret, nor without having first tried every Method of Reconciliation.

He made Steps towards obtaining it with the King of England, when that Prince was encamped at Hanau.

The Emperor too declared, at the same Time, that, for the Sake of Peace, he would for ever renounce all the Pretensions which he had upon the House of Austria, upon Condition of

of the Reſtitution of his Hereditary Dominions.

Theſe advantagious and moſt moderate Terms were flatly rejected by the Engliſh Miniſter; a ſufficient Proof that the Intention of the King of England was not to reſtore Peace to the Empire, but rather to make his Advantage of its Troubles.

The King did afterwards offer his Mediation, jointly with that of the Empire, to the Maritime Powers, in order to put an End to this fatal War.

But the Republick of Holland, being ſenſible of the Obſtacles which ſhe ſhould meet with from the Stiffneſs of the Courts of Vienna and London, declined it in a pretty categorical Manner.

His Majeſty, always full of the ſame Zeal, and employing himſelf with the ſame Activity in every Thing which might re eſtabliſh the Repoſe of Germany, thought, that making juſt and equitable Propoſals of Peace directly to the Queen of Hungary, would be the ſhorteſt Method of manifeſting his ſalutary Deſigns.

The Propoſals that were made at Hanau, were repeated at Vienna. The Emperor, who means nothing but the Good of the Empire, offered his Conſent to every Thing; and this magnanimous Prince, like a true Father of his Country, was determined to ſacrifice to it his own Intereſts. A generous Action! which for ever juſtifies the Choice which was made of him.

The King backed this Negociation with the moſt pathetick and ſtrongeſt Remonſtrances and Perſuaſions.

But the more Moderation the Emperor ſhewed, the more viſible was the inflexible Haughtineſs of the Queen of Hungary.

Therefore that Princeſs ought to blame the deſpotick Maxims of her own Council only, which raiſes up new Allies to her Enemies.

But if ſhe attacks the Germanick Liberties, ſhe rouſes the Defenders of them. And as ſhe undertakes to ſtrip the principal Members of the Empire of their Rights, ſhe ought to think it juſt for them to make Uſe of the Means which ſhe obliges them to make Choice of for their Support. The Race of thoſe ancient Germans, who did for ſo many Ages defend their Country and their Liberties, againſt all the Majeſty of the ancient Roman Empire, ſtill ſubſiſts, and will defend them with the ſame Zeal at this Day, againſt thoſe who dare to attack them.

This is what appears by the League of Franckfort, wherein the moſt reſpected Princes of Germany, have united themſelves to oppoſe its Deſtruction.

The King has joined himſelf with them, judging, that it is the Duty and Intereſt of every Member of the Empire, to maintain the Syſtem thereof, and to aſſiſt the Weak againſt the Oppreſſions of the Mighty.

His Majeſty thinks that the moſt noble and the moſt worthy Uſe which he can make of the Forces which God has entruſted him with, is, to employ them in the Support of his Country, which the Queen of Hungary would enſlave; to avenge the Honour and the Rights of all the Electors, which that Princeſs would forcibly deprive them of; to afford a powerful Aſſiſtance to the Emperor, to ſupport him in all his Rights, and upon that Throne, from which the Queen of Hungary would pull him down.

In a Word, the King demands nothing, and the Queſtion is not about his perſonal Intereſt; but his Majeſty has Recourſe to Arms for no other Reaſon but that of reſtoring Liberty to the Empire, Dignity to the Emperor, and Tranquility to Europe.

Conſtantinople, June 23. About a Fortnight ſince the Koul Kayhaw of the Janiſaries went hence, attended by a great Number of Officers, to Aſia. He is to gather up, on the Road, any ſtraggling or deſerting Soldiers, and conduct them to Cars, where the new Shaugh is: He is likewiſe to endeavour to regulate ſome Diſorders in the Camp there, the Army having been ready to mutiny for want of their Pay.

Stockholm, July 24, *O. S.* General Keith, with the Troops under his Command, was not ſailed from Romanſoe, when the laſt Letters came away from thence. His Swediſh Majeſty goes To-morrow to Ekelſund, an Eſtate about ſeven Swediſh Miles off, which belonged to the late Counteſs Taube, where he propoſes to take the Diverſion of Hunting till the latter End of the Week. The Princeſs Ulrica of Pruſſia was expected as Yeſterday at Carlſcrona, if the Wind proved fair. The laſt Ceremony of the Nuptials between her Royal Highneſs and the Prince Succeſſor, will be performed at Droningholm, where ſhe will arrive ten Days after her Landing.

Rome, July 18, *N. S.* Upon the 11th of this Month M. Gages ſent a Detachment of his Men to get Poſſeſſion of a Poſt and a Well near Monte Artemiſio, but they were repulſed by the Auſtrians with the Loſs of 40 Men killed, and double that Number wounded. On the Auſtrian Side there were five killed, and about 15 wounded. The Spaniſh and Neapolitan Armies are in great Want of Water. By an Eſtafette arrived from Civita Vecchia this Evening, we hear, that three Engliſh Men of War, three Frigats, and three Bomb Ketches, had caſt Anchor Yeſterday in that Port, and that the remaining Part of the Squadron, under Commodore Long, was left at Leghorn to careen; after which, they were to join him here.

Florence, July 28, *N. S.* His Britannick Majeſty's Ships, under the Command of Commodore Long, appeared on the 23d Inſtant off Fiumicino. M. de Gages detached lately a Body of 3000 Men, with a View of ſurpriſing the Auſtrian Magazines at Tivoli, which were guarded by 500 Men only: But Prince Lobcowitz having got Notice of their Deſign, ſent a ſufficient Reinforcement in Time, to prevent the Execution of it; ſo that the Spaniards did not think it ſafe to advance farther than Arſoli. The Pope has lately ordered about 4000 Militia from ſeveral Towns in his State, to repair to Rome, which are to be formed into three Regiments, of which he has appointed the Grand Prior Antinori, Count Ruſſi, and Marquis Vitelli, Colonels. The Plague has again broke out at Reggio in Calabria, and has extended itſelf to the neighbouring Village of Palupo.

Paris, Auguſt 8, *N. S.* By Letters of the 1ſt. from Strasbourg, there is Advice, that Prince Charles has taken Poſſeſſion of Sabern, and the Paſſes of Phaltebourg, from whence the Duke of Harcourt was obliged to retire with the Detachment of 6000 Men under his Command.

Berlin, Auguſt 10, *N. S.* His Pruſſian Majeſty's Guards march this Day the ſtreight Road to Dreſden, and the other Troops, to the Number of 50,000 Men, are to march in four or five Columns, by different Routs, through Saxony into Bohemia; and the Boats which are loaded here, at Magdebourg, and other Places upon the Elbe, with Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſions, are now coming up that River. Thoſe Troops likewiſe, which are to reinforce the Army in Sileſia, are already in Motion.

From

From the Camp of the Allies near Pont à Treſſin, Auguſt 10, *N. S.* Upon Advice that Count Saxe was in Motion to take Poſt behind the Marque, we made a forc'd March of three Days and two Nights, without pitching our Tents, and on Saturday laſt took Poſt, with a Part of our Army, on the Liſle Side of the Marque, and the remaining Part paſſed that River this Morning, and are now encamped, the Right about a Mile advanced before Treſſin, and our Left about the ſame Diſtance before Perone, about a League and half from Liſle. When our advanced Guard was in Sight of Treſſin and Bouvine, the Enemy's Detachments, poſted at the Works they had thrown up for the Defence of the Bridges, abandoned them; ſo that we had no Difficulty or Obſtruction in laying ſeveral Bridges of Pontoons for the Paſſage of the ſeveral Columns. The next Day after we came to this Camp, three Deputies came from the Chatellenie of Liſle, propoſing to bring us dry Forage for the Army, if we would ſpare the Corn that was ripe and ready to cut; but when they ſaw the great Quantity that was demanded, they declared it was impoſſible to comply with it, and begged us to ſpare the Country as much as we could to ſave the Inhabitants from utter Ruin. Count Saxe has thrown four Battallions of Foot into Liſle, and 25 Squadrons are encamped upon the Glacis of the Citadel.

Hague, Auguſt 14. By Letters of the 6th Inſtant from Prince Charles's Quarters, it appears, that his Highneſs, with his main Army, was then encamped near Hochſelden, and had, by a Detachment under Count Nadaſti's Command, occupied the Town and Paſſes of Sabern, whilſt M. Coigni was ſuppoſed to be poſted behind the Canal of Moltzheim. The Flemiſh Letters of Yeſterday mention no Motion that the Confederate Army had made ſince its Entrance laſt Saturday into the Diſtrict of Liſle.

London, Auguſt 3, 1744.

By the Commiſſioners for Diſtributing the Moiety of Prizes taken from the Spaniards,

Notice is given, That they intend to meet at their Office in Aldermary Church Yard, to receive the Proofs of the Loſſes which have been claimed and are entered at their ſaid Office; where all Perſons concerned may be informed when their reſpective Claims will be examined into. The Claimants are therefore to give Attendance accordingly, and come prepared with ſuch Vouchers as are neceſſary to ſupport their Claims.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

Jo. Sedgwick.

Victualling-Office, Auguſt 10, 1744.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling his Majeſty's Navy give Notice, That on Wedneſday the 19*th of September next, in the Forenoon, they will be ready to receive Propoſals from ſuch Perſons who are inclinable to furniſh Oxen and Hogs at the Ports of London, Portſmouth, Plymouth and Dover, for the Service of his Majeſty's Navy.*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship the Romney, (Thomas Grenville, Eſq; Commander) who were on Board at the taking a Spaniſh Prize called the L'Sta Roſe, that they may receive their reſpective Shares of the Produce of the ſaid Prize and her Cargo, at the Sign of the King's Arms on Great Tower Hill, of Mr. Samuel Savage, Agent, on the 11*th Day of September* 1744. *And that the Shares of ſuch as are not then demanded, may be received by the Parties, or their lawful Attornies, at the ſaid Houſe, on the firſt Thurſday in every Month for three Years after.*

LINCOLN RACES, 1744.

HIS Majeſty's Plate of One Hundred Guineas will be run for on Tueſday the 4th of September next, on the Round Courſe on the South Side of Lincoln, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, being no more than ſix Years old laſt Graſs, carrying twelve Stone, three Heats; to be ſhewn and entred at the Nag's Head at Waddington, on Monday the 3d Day of September, in the Evening before they run; and if any Difference ariſe, either in Betting or Running, the ſame ſhall be determined by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, or whom he ſhall appoint, according to ſuch his Majeſty's Orders which ſhall be then and there produced.

On Wedneſday the 5th will be run for on the ſame Side, (on a two Miles Courſe) the City's Plate, a Purſe of Fifty Pounds, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, that never won a Plate or Purſe before, and no more than five Years old laſt Graſs, as muſt be certified under the Hands of the Breeders; to carry ten Stone, three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to pay Three Guineas Entrance; the Stakes to go to the ſecond beſt Horſe, &c. Horſes, &c. for this Plate, to be ſhewn and entred at Mr. Bateman's, at the Red Lyon below the Hill in Lincoln, on Monday the 3d Day of September, betwixt the Hours of Six and Twelve in the Forenoon.

On Thurſday the 6th will be run for on the ſame Courſe, (where his Majeſty's Plate was run for) Fifty Pounds, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, ſix Years old, carrying eleven Stone, and upwards twelve Stone; the beſt in three Heats, four Miles each Heat: Subſcribers to pay One Guinea Entrance, and Non-Subſcribers Three Guineas; the Stakes to go to the ſecond beſt Horſe; to be ſhewn and entered at Mr. Bateman's Houſe at the Red Lyon below the Hill in Lincoln, on Monday the 3d of September, betwixt the Hours of Six and Twelve in the Forenoon.

On Friday the 7th will be run for on the ſame Courſe, a Purſe of Eighty Pounds, called the Ladies Plate, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, that was not above ſix Years old laſt Graſs, as muſt be certified under the Hands of the Breeders; to carry eleven Stone, three Heats: Subſcribers to pay One Guinea Entrance, and Non-Subſcribers Four Guineas; the Stakes to go to the ſecond beſt Horſe, &c. No Horſe, &c. that ever won a King's Plate any where, to be permitted to run for this Plate; nor any Horſe, &c. to be entred, that is not bona fide the Perſon's own. Every Horſe, &c. without ſhewing, may be entred any Time before Six o'Clock, at the Starting Poſt, the Night before Running, by the Clerk of the Race, with whom the Certificates are to be left.

TO be ſold by Auction, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Royal Standard Tavern in Falmouth, on Monday the 10th of September next, the undermentioned Goods, from on board the Le Amarilias Prize, from Martinico, taken by the King William Privateer of Briſtol, and condemn'd the 2d of Auguſt Inſtant, in the High Court of Admiralty.

To be put up in Lots. The Particulars of the Lots and Cargoe to be view'd three Days before the Sale, from Eight in the Morning till Eight in the Evening.

At the ſame Time the ſaid Ship will be ſold in like Manner.

201 Hogſheads, 6 Quarters, 1 Barrel,	Rocou.
73 Hogſheads, 12 Quarters,	Sugar.
46 Hogſheads, 9 Caſes,	Cocoa.
42 Hogſheads, 37 Barrells, 2 Baggs, 1 Caſe,	Coffee.
2 Planks, 20 Sticks,	Wood.
1 Caſe Mercery and Toys.	
1 Barrell of Indico.	

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Nathaniel Blackerby, late of Old Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, Eſq; deceaſed, are to come before Edmund Sawyer, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, and prove their reſpective Debts, on or before the laſt Day of Michaelmas Term next, or, in Default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

IN Purſuance of an Order made by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Edmund Homer and William Homer, of Auſtin Fryars, London, Druggiſts and Partners, intend to meet at Guildhall, London, on Tueſday the 11th Day of September next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, to take an Account of the ſeparate Eſtate and Effects of each of the ſaid Bankrupts, and to make a Dividend of the ſame amongſt their reſpective ſeparate Creditors; when and where ſuch of the ſeparate Creditors of the ſaid Bankrupts reſpectively, as have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

TO be ſold peremptorily, on the 28th of this Inſtant Auguſt, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, before the Commiſſioners authorized in and by a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Peter Flower, late of London, Merchant, The Leaſehold Eſtate of the ſaid Bankrupt, ſituate in Alderman Walk, in the Pariſh of St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate, London.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Joſeph Browning, of Mark-Lane, London, Merchant, intend to meet on the 24th Day of Auguſt inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to proceed to the Choice of an Aſſignee or Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects under the ſaid Commiſſion; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, and to chuſe an Aſſignee or Aſſignees accordingly.

THE